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## Pleven Wins His Vote

Becomes France's New Premier

Paris, Aug. 8. M. Rene Pleven on Wednesday won confirmation by the French National Assembly as next Premier of France, to end the political crisis lasting since July 10.

Two previous candidates, M. Rene Mayer and M. Maurice Pleschke, had been defeated on similar votes. Four other candidates called on by President Vincent Auriol did not even get so far as a vote on investiture.

The vote in M. Pleven's favour was unofficially put at 391 to 102.

The Communists voted against him. Deputies of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Rally for the French People abstained. M. Pleven's support came from the middle-of-the-road parties that have been governing France for the past four years.

Now M. Pleven faces the job of putting together a cabinet that will bring together the parties that supported him on Wednesday. His task will be complicated — the Socialists say they will continue to vote for him but will not be members of his government. Such an arrangement always leads to shaky cabinets.

M. Pleven, 50, was Premier for seven months last year and has served in several cabinets as Minister of Defence or Deputy Premier.

It was during his term as Premier that the proposal known as the Pleven Plan, for creation of a European Army, was first put forward. Experts and high-level politicians from Western Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg still are working on the plan.

## Siam's Decision

United Nations, Aug. 8. Siam informed the United Nations today that it had banned the shipment of arms and strategic materials to China and North Korea.

The materials include tin, iron, wolfram, antimony, lead, rubber, castor oil and kapok. Arms, ammunition and other strategic materials were banned in an earlier decree. — Reuters.

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### Temper Rising Dangerously

AMERICAN intervention, expressing a deep concern over the mounting tension between India and Pakistan over Kashmir, reflects growing anxiety lest a trifling incident should precipitate open war and a repetition of the wild massacres of three years ago. The situation is grim enough to allow no room for misunderstanding, and practice black-outs in Pakistan towns near the disputed frontier are not calculated to ease matters. Direct cause of the renewed flare-up is not clearly apparent. Peaceful declarations come from the lips of both parties. Nonetheless, in a few weeks—parallel with the activities of the UN mediator, and an exchange of messages between the Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on renewed negotiations—tension has risen perilously near danger-point. Today it is at the stage where it is only just under control—where any trivial clash could set off the fighting. One third of Kashmir is occupied by Pakistan and two-thirds by India. This line-up has held good since January, 1949, when the Security Council were able then to calm the storm and de-freeze the front line across the area. But the salient fact remains: Both sides passionately desire the whole of Kashmir to be included in their territory. From the moment the Raj withdrew from India, trouble was inevitable in Kashmir. Four inhabitants out of five were Moslems, but the Maharajah was a Hindu, and he purported to surrender his rights to New Delhi. For fifteen months before the UN became involved, there was bloodshed, hatred and chaos. Unfortunately, no obvious solution presented itself. The United Nations did not settle the matter outright in favour of either India or Pakistan, but suggested a plebiscite. India (who had appeared in the first place) rejected the UN proposal, would have nothing to do with a plebiscite or with

arbitration. It is partly Pakistan's feeling of frustration and helplessness that has again brought tempers to the boil. Liaquat Ali Khan is so sure that all the Moslem inhabitants of Kashmir would vote for Pakistan in a plebiscite, but the UN cannot enforce its decision. It is not surprising, in the circumstances, to find talk of a 'holy war' in hot-tempered political quarters. India clings to the legalistic arguments—Pakistan's original aggression and the Maharajah's choice. It is difficult to separate cause and effect in this mutual raising of tension—to say whether Press campaigns and troop movements and frontier incidents and inflammatory speeches have given rise to one another or resulted from one another. But in an ungovernable way the temperature has gone up and up, feeding on itself, multiplying the tissues of open conflict like a cancer. India, certainly, moved an armoured division and other troops in such a way as to give Pakistan good ground for alarm. India's excuse was alarm given by Pakistan's "provocative actions and bellicose propaganda." The net result is sharp suspicion on both sides. Things have become so tangled and delicate that it is doubtful whether they are any longer entirely under anyone's control. The tendency naturally is to be a little biased in Pakistan's favour for she is still ready to accept the Security Council's ruling, and India is not. But neither record is perfect and anyway, that is beside the point. The task is to prevent bloodshed, not to apportion the blame for it. The presence on the spot of the UN mediator, Dr. Frank Graham, provides the main immediate hope. But time is of the essence—time for tempers to cool and reason to revive, and time for the rest of the world, and Britain particularly, to do everything possible to make a war unthinkable.

## Ridgway's Note Acknowledged By Reds BUT STILL NO HINT OF MEETING RESUMING

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

The New China News Agency this morning admitted for the first time receipt of General Ridgway's August 7 message at 2.30 p.m., North Korea time the same day.

The New China News Agency dispatch from Kaesong, broadcast by Peking radio, referred to the "satisfactory reply" made by the Communists to General Ridgway's August 5th note protesting against security violations at the conference site.

The dispatch said that General Ridgway "sent a reply to our note as late as 2.30 p.m., on August 7th and still did not fix a date for resuming the meetings."

## Council Meeting To Discuss Canal Blockade Cancelled

United Nations, Aug. 8.

The Security Council meeting due for tomorrow on the Suez Canal blockade question has been cancelled, it was learned today.

The cancellation was made by the President of the Council, Mr. Warren Austin (United States), at the request of several Council members.

Neither the United States, Britain nor France were understood to have requested a postponement of the debate.

Diplomatic sources thought that some of the other Council members, such as India, Yugoslavia and Turkey, might have asked for more time to consult their Governments.

After consultations with other delegations, the President of the Security Council set the next meeting of the Council for Thursday, August 15.

The Council had been expected to call on Egypt tomorrow to lift the blockade on Israeli goods passing through the Suez Canal.

Egyptian circles here stated today that Egypt hoped to arrive at a "constructive and reasonable settlement" of the dispute, which has prevented crude oil from reaching the British-owned refinery at Haifa.

No concrete proposals for such a settlement had been put forward to the Council delegates by the chief Egyptian delegate, Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, within the last 24 hours.

The British, American and French delegations were said, therefore, to feel that the Council could do no less than pass a resolution calling on Egypt to lift the blockade.

### VOTING DOUBTS

Voting in the Council on a proposed draft resolution circulated by Britain, France and the United States was a matter for speculation here today.

It was learned on good authority that India, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia would abstain. It was not certain whether Turkey would vote in favour or abstain. However the motion appeared certain to receive the required seven out of 11 votes required to make it effective.

The resolution, calling on Egypt to end the blockade, challenged the Egyptian claim that the country had the legal right to impose restrictions on Suez Canal traffic to Israel.

The Egyptian delegate was known to have hinted to various key delegations that his Government was prepared to arrive at some sort of agreement on the blockade issue.

Part of any such agreement would be that the powers concerned would guarantee that no refined petroleum products shipped to the State would find their way into the Israeli defence programme.

Experts who worked on this problem were understood to have come to the conclusion that it would be virtually impossible to make a war unthinkable.

This failure to set a time for the next cease-fire session, stated the broadcast, causes the world to doubt the sincerity of the Americans.

Although the broadcast did not inform listeners of the contents of General Ridgway's second note, it said the Communists had made a "sincere reply" to the first one and gave "guarantees with regard to the question of a number of our guards straying into the meeting area by mistake." — United Press.

### EARLIER BROADCAST

London, Aug. 9. Peking Radio said early today that the Korean armistice negotiations had been suspended for another day as the result of the American delegates "failing without justification to come to Kaesong."

The broadcast, which was quoting a special correspondent's dispatch from Kaesong, August 8, repeated the Communist contention that General Matthew B. Ridgway broke off the meetings three days ago on the pretext that a number of Communist guards had "strayed into the meeting area."

The broadcast made no hard suggestions as to when the talks should be resumed.

Observers here considered it the most aggressive talk from Peking Radio since the peace negotiations began.

"The great peoples of Korea and China can never be intimidated by Imperialist bluff and threats, nor can their mighty forces be intimidated by Imperialist naval and air forces," the Radio said.

The broadcast said that the Korean and Chinese people's forces ranked among the most powerful ground forces in the world.

"They also possess powerful artillery units which have not yet been used and a fairly powerful air force. Such powerful forces cannot be defeated by any enemy," the Radio declared. — Reuters.

## Intelligence Officer To Be Questioned

Washington, Aug. 8. The Senate Internal Security sub-committee today announced that Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby, former Far Eastern Army intelligence chief, would be questioned on Thursday on a Russian espionage case in the Far East.

The committee's chairman, Senator Pat McCarran, announced the open hearing as the sub-committee met to question General Willoughby today behind closed doors. Senator McCarran said General Willoughby, who was General Douglas MacArthur's former intelligence chief, would be questioned mainly about the Richard Sorge Soviet spy case in which Sorge and a Japanese were executed by the Japanese and his relationship to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The House Un-American Activities Committee, which is also looking into Far Eastern espionage activities, also has subpoenaed General Willoughby to appear before it.

General Willoughby, 57, was a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which is also looking into Far Eastern espionage activities, also has subpoenaed General Willoughby to appear before it.

## Principals In UN Cease-Fire Team



## Pacific Pact To Be Signed On Sept 1

Washington, Aug. 8.

The United States, Australia and New Zealand will sign a mutual security treaty guarding against Pacific aggression in San Francisco on September 1, the State Department announced officially tonight. This had been forecast unofficially earlier.

The pact provides that each country would "meet common danger" in accordance with its own constitutional processes in the event of an armed attack in the Pacific area. The treaty was developed to meet Australian and New Zealand fears of Japan, but its terms would require collective action in the event of aggression from any quarter against the three countries or their Pacific possessions.

The pact will be signed in advance of the Japanese peace treaty conference, which begins in San Francisco on September 4. The two treaties will be followed by the signing of a defence pact between Japan and the United States.

The pact also provides for the creation of a Foreign Ministers' Council that would be "able to meet at any time." It suggests that later a three-way treaty could be developed into a "more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area."

The Pacific pact is not as strongly-worded as the 12-nations North Atlantic Pact which states that an attack on any one nation would be regarded as an attack on all members, but officials said the treaty to be signed in San Francisco would be brought into action just as quickly in the event of aggression.

President Truman has said that the Pacific treaty is one of a series of arrangements "to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific." The draft pact was initiated by representatives of the three governments, who met at the State Department on July 12. Officials said further study of the treaty had not resulted in any changes since that time.

The American delegation scheduled to attend the signing of the tripartite treaty will be composed of the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, Mr. John Foster Dulles, Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Alexander Wiley (Republican). — United Press.

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Three members of the UN truce delegation, headed by the senior officer, Vice Admiral Turner Joy, leave a recent meeting in Kaesong. Admiral Joy (left foreground) is followed by Major-General L. G. Craigie and Major-General Henry Hodes. Cease-fire talks with the Communists are at present in suspension. — AP Picture.

## River Bursts Its Banks

Geneva, Aug. 8.

A child was carried away by the flood when roaring torrents hit two cars and a tourist bus on the Italian side of the border at Castagnola Road, St. Moritz-Chiavenna.

It was learned here tonight. The floods caused by the Lovers River bursting its banks smashed the Italian frontier outpost in the region as well as the cottage of the Italian Automobile Club.

The flood waters caught a tourist bus with 19 passengers and dragged it along for 500 yards before leaving it in a bog three feet deep.

The mass of water, mud and detached rocks then hit two cars and swept them down the road. A child was lost from one of the cars while two grown-ups escaped.

The fate of the occupants of the other car is not known, but a search is being made.

The St. Moritz-Chiavenna Road will be closed for at least three or four days. — Reuters.

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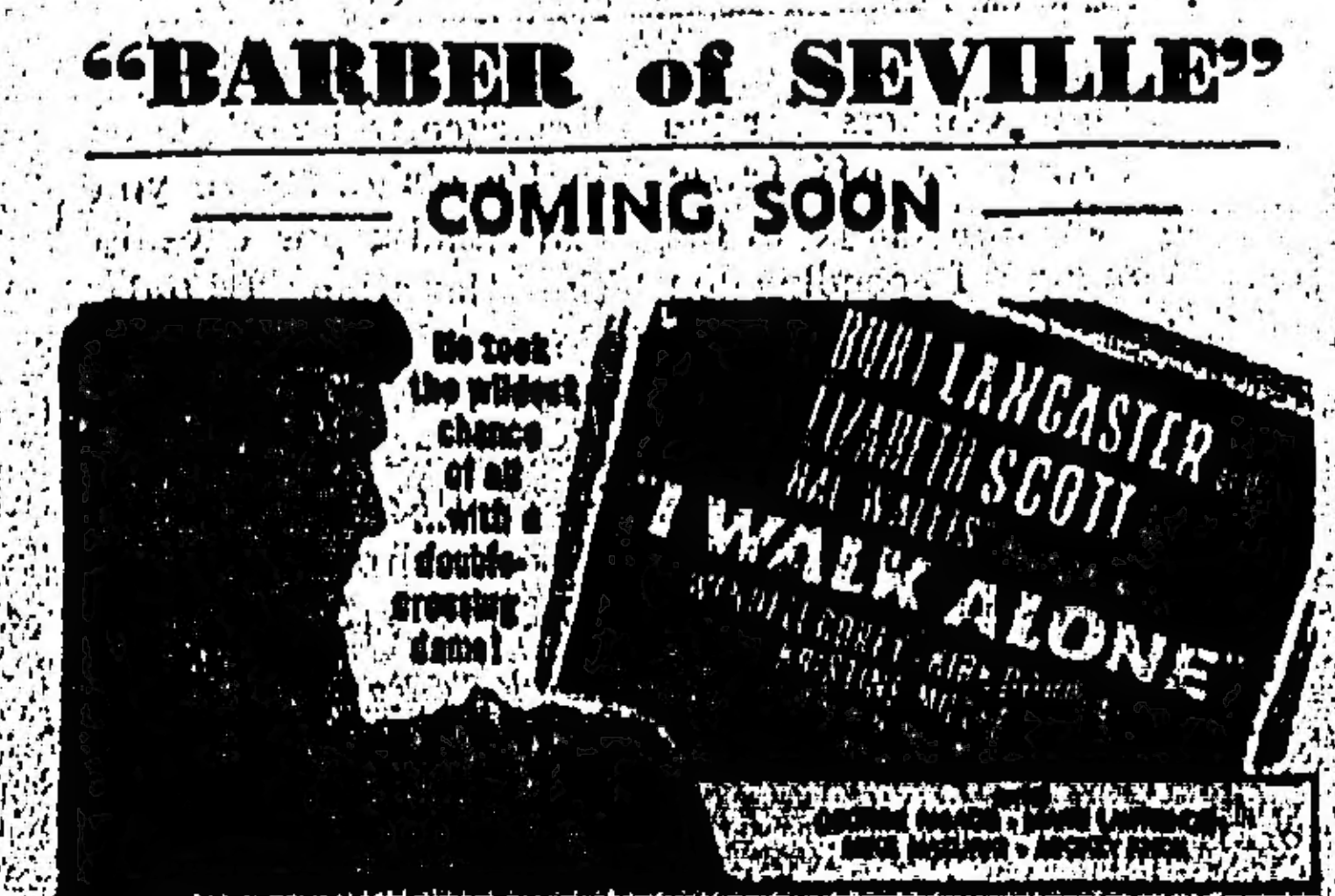
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## Danger Point Reached

### DUKE'S WARNING TO SCIENCE

Edinburgh, Aug. 8. The Duke of Edinburgh warned scientists here tonight that their knowledge had reached a danger point where they could either obliterate the world or set it free from drudgery and fear.

"It is clearly our duty as citizens to see that science is used for the benefit of mankind," he told the 113rd annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Of what use is science if man does not survive?" he asked.

The Duke, husband of Princess Elizabeth, helms the Throne, was speaking as President of the Association.

"It is a sad reflection that the urgent demands of modern war can produce advances that might otherwise take many years to develop, especially in the costly and uncertain experimental stages," the Duke told some 4,000 scientists from Britain and the Commonwealth and foreign visitors.

The Duke gave four suggestions to overcome the world's present critical shortage of raw materials.

1.—Improved design to secure economic production and minimise the use of scarce materials.  
2.—The development of substitutes.  
3.—The use of scrap and low-grade ores.  
4.—The development of "renewable" raw materials, such as timber to satisfy the demand for cellulose.—Reuter.

### U.S. CASUALTIES IN KOREA

Washington, Aug. 8. The announced American casualties in Korea totalled 80,430 today, an increase of 351 since last week. This is the smallest rise since the first weekly summary was issued in August last year.

Killed in action totalled 11,954, an increase of 21 during the week. Wounded totalled 56,215 and missing 12,261.—Reuter.

### KOREAN ENVOY TO BRITAIN



Dr. Myo-mook Lee, appointed Korean Minister to the Court of St. James, leaves the Korean Legation in Bryanston Square, London, for Buckingham Palace where he presented his credentials to the King.—AP Picture.

## Congressman In A Grim Mood

Washington, Aug. 8.

Chairman George H. Mahon of the House Military Appropriations sub-Committee said today that in his opinion there is only a minimum hope that the United States can avoid war with Russia.

Mr. Mahon made the statement in calling up for House passage the record \$56,000,000,000 appropriation to operate and expand the Army, Navy and Air Force in the fiscal year starting last July 1.

"Trends from cold to hot war, from little wars to big wars do not have a tendency to reverse themselves," the Texas Democrat told the House.

The bill does not include funds for the fighting in Korea. Mr. Mahon said this is costing about \$5,000,000,000 per year. Neither does the huge outlay cover the cost of military aid to the allies of the United States, nor the \$5,700,000,000 base building programme the House will consider shortly.

Mr. Mahon also noted that rearmament targets probably will be raised again in the next few months, requiring additional millions.

He emphasized in a prepared speech that the United States wants peace, that no top United States official advocates preventive war, and that war is not inevitable. He said every effort must be made to "postpone" war indefinitely.

### NO CHOICE

"We are not so blind," he said, "that we fail to realize that an all-out shooting war might last for a decade and might very well destroy much of civilization as we know it on this planet."

But he said there is no possible excuse for complacency, and the United States has no choice but to step up rearmament.

He said: "In my judgment there is only minimum hope that our difficulties with Russia can and will be resolved short of war."

He called for an overwhelming House vote for the big defence bill as "a good way to show the world we mean business." Such a vote, he said, would strengthen the hand of the American trustees negotiators in Korea.—United Press.

Reuter adds that Mr. Mahon, a recognized spokesman on military matters, said that it was true that the United States became stronger "with every passing day," but the same probably was true of Russia.

He said that the world picture should be "somewhat clearer" this autumn, which he called "the time of decision."

"TERRIBLE DANGERS"  
Washington, Aug. 8.

President Truman said today that America must maintain "large armed forces for a long time to come" to protect it from the "terrible dangers" threatened by Communism.

"We have to give up profits and wage increases—without things we would like to have," he said.

"But the greatest sacrifices are made by our young men and women who have the job of manning defences in the cause of world peace."

The President was speaking at the dedication of the presidential library at Washington's Union Station, for use by Service men and women.

"We are building up our armed forces because we want peace, because we want the world to be at peace," he said.

## Allegations Against French And Belgian Police By Indian "MANHANDLED" ON WAY TO BERLIN FESTIVAL

London, Aug. 8.

Dr. Pramode Ranjan Banerjee, President of the London Majlis and leader of a group of 47 Indians intending to participate in the World Youth Festival at Berlin, alleged today that he and members of his delegation were manhandled by the French and Belgian Police, and that a party of five, who were passing through Brussels, were not allowed to continue their journey and were sent back to England.

Dr. Banerjee, who is a research chemist, said that French Police prevented him from contacting the Indian Embassy in Paris. He was now taking up the issue of his "ignominious treatment" by the French Police with the Indian High Commissioner in London.

Dr. Banerjee explained that the Indian delegation, which formally elected him their leader at the Festival, left England in two batches. A party of five left for Brussels by a Sabena plane on August 3.

Another batch of 42 Indian students, including six women, led by him, arrived at Boulogne on the night of August 4. They were part of a contingent of about 1,000 youths of other nationalities—including British and Africans. Immediately on landing 38 persons, including leaders of the respective national contingents, were separated and confined in a corner of the Customs shed, for three hours under Police guard, while the rest were allowed to proceed to the train to Dunkerque. At Dunkerque they boarded the Polish ship "Batory" which took them to Germany.

The group of 38—which included Dr. Banerjee and an Indian woman student—was then taken from the Customs barrier to a room under Police guard.

They were confined for over one and a half hours in the room which could normally hold 10 persons: a posse of four Policemen stood guard over them in the room which was locked and guarded by more Police outside. Their requests for an explanation for this detention were turned down, nor were they given any food all the time.

They were then taken back to a Channel steamer waiting to call for England. While being led to the ship, Dr. Banerjee asked the officer in charge of the Police party the reasons for his being sent back, even though he had a residence visa for France valid for three months, to which the officer replied, "We don't give any reason."

"VERY RUDE"  
When Dr. Banerjee asked to be allowed to contact the Indian Embassy in Paris the officer took him by his neck and, helped by a gendarme, pushed him on the gangway of the ship which then left for England. The passports of the group of 38 were handed over to them on arrival in England.

Dr. Banerjee complained that the officers on the ship were also "very rude" to these 38 people.

Dr. Banerjee said that the other party of five arrived at Brussels on Thursday from London by a Sabena plane and as they were walking across to another Sabena plane, which was to fly them to Prague, the Belgian Police intervened: they were taken away to a room at the airport where they were confined for over eight hours while officials discussed what could be done about them.

In this period they were not given any food nor were they allowed to collect their own food from the plane.

They were then told they would not be allowed to proceed to Prague and that they would have to return to England.

FORCE USED  
Despite their protests that they had through tickets to Prague by the same airline which brought them from London and that the Prague plane was suit waiting for them, they were forcibly pushed on to a motor truck and taken to Brussels railway station.

They were not allowed to collect their luggage from the airport but were told it would be sent to England.

They were taken to Ostend and put on board a steamer which brought them back to England. They are now in England and are still trying to fly to Berlin.

Dr. Banerjee said that according to his information 15 Indians had come from India specially for the Festival; they were now in Berlin, having travelled through Britain or by other routes. He did not know their names.

A team of the Bengali Hockey Association, a cultural squad of the Indian People's Theatre Association and a delegation from the Bombay Youth League were also expected to come for the Festival. These delegations had been organised by the All-India Festival Preparatory Committee, on which various students and youth organisations with different political affiliations were represented.—Reuter.

POUR INTO BERLIN  
Berlin, Aug. 8.  
More East German Youth delegations poured into East Berlin today as the Communist World Youth Festival there moved into its fourth day.

Several thousands of the half-million youths already in the city again slipped through Police cordons to the Western sectors today.

West Berlin's 50 youth hostels, which have been set aside to receive Festival visitors, today reported that their food stocks were almost exhausted.

Yesterday they served 35,000 free meals to East German youths who came to West Berlin.

City officials today appealed to West Berlin's population to give food products for the young visitors.

Many of them today said that the food given them at the Festival was "not sufficient" and that they already spent all their East marks to buy bread, pastry and sausage in the East Berlin shops which sell these products at higher prices.

Many of them lined up in the British sector's Grünewald youth camp with West Berlin boys and girls at dinner time.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC  
East Berlin authorities today refused information on an estimated 30 East German boys and girls reported in hospitals here to be treated for typhoid fever.

They were taken from a camp in East Berlin where 20,000 boys and girls, from 14 years of age are billeted in a separate building.

East German doctors were reported to be fighting a typhoid epidemic in the Soviet zone province of Thuringia near the East-West German inter-zonal border at Erfurt which the East German authorities recently closed for all road and rail traffic.

The World Youth Festival, sponsored by East European Communist mass organisations,

### Portuguese Order For Mountbatten

Lisbon, Aug. 8.

Admiral Viscount Mountbatten has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Avis, highest Portuguese military decoration, said a decree published in the Government Gazette today.

Lord Mountbatten represented King George VI at the late President Carmona's Requiem Mass on May 20.

He was also awarded to the Egyptian Minister in Paris, Mohamed Honei Omar Bey, who received the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Christ, and the Netherlands Consul-General for Hong Kong and Macao, Mr. van der Hende, was made a Commander of the Order of Christ.—Associated Press.

## Acheson's Call To Russia

Washington, Aug. 8.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, called upon the Soviet Government today to support and make known to the Soviet people the United Nations peace programme.

Mr. Acheson at his weekly Press conference read a statement in reply to the latest Russian proposal for a five-Power peace pact.

He supplemented his statement in answer to questions that he saw no evidence of any change in Soviet policy in the letter of the Soviet President, M. Nikolai M. Shvernik.

He agreed with correspondents who suggested that M. Shvernik's letter was part of a Soviet "peace offensive" and that similar manoeuvres might be expected from the Soviets in the next month designed to disrupt and sabotage the September peace conference at San Francisco where a Japanese peace treaty will be signed.

Mr. Acheson said, "Since the end of the war the United Nations, which was ignored in M. Shvernik's letter, has been working to attain such objectives as the preservation of peace, the limitation of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons."

He added: "Its work has been obstructed continually by the Soviet Government. If the Soviet Union now wants to reach concrete, realistic agreement, all of these objectives can be realised within the United Nations."

WHY ONLY FIVE?  
"However," the Soviet communication brings up again the subject of the five-Power pact. Why only five Powers to make peace? We already have a peace pact not only among five Powers but among 60 nations in the United Nations Charter. The Soviet Government could show its will for peace not merely in words but by deeds by joining without reservation in carrying out the programmes set forth in three United Nations resolutions which point the way to peace."

These are the three key resolutions passed by the General Assembly in 1949 and 1950 which set forth the kind of conduct and actions necessary to world peace. Each was approved by the great majority of the nations of the world but opposed by the Soviet Union and its satellites. I suggest that everyone should read and study these resolutions and by everyone I mean also the peoples of the U.S.S.R.

"Will their Government give them the same opportunity that peoples of the free world have had to read and study these important resolutions? That remains to be seen. The door is wide open to the Soviet Union to participate with the free world in making these resolutions effective."—Reuter.

### SAXONY BANS SPEECHES BY NEO-NAZIS

Hanover, Aug. 8.

The Lower Saxony Interior Ministry today banned public speeches by speakers of the Neo-Nazi Reich Party.

The Ministry said that Dr. Otto Ernst Remer, right-hand man of the party chairman, Dr. Fritz Doris, and other speakers had repeatedly attacked democratic order in Lower Saxony, centre of the party's activities.

Last month the North Rhine-Westphalia Interior Ministry banned public activities of all organisations connected with the Neo-Nazi Reich Party.

The Party is the first openly pro-Nazi party to emerge in West Germany since the end of the war. In recent Lower Saxony Parliamentary elections, it gained 11 per cent of the votes and emerged as the fourth strongest party in the State.—Reuter.

Emir Feted In London  
London, Aug. 8.

The Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, Emir Faisal, was entertained at dinner tonight by the Foreign Secretary, Herbert Morrison.

The dinner followed talks on matters of mutual interest earlier at the Foreign Office.

The talks will continue until Friday. The Emir is on a ten-day visit here. Other guests at the dinner included the Saudi, Arabian and Egyptian Ambassadors, the Lebanese, Syrian and Yemeni Ministers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskill, the Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir John Blesser, and other high military and civilian officials.—United Press.

Argentine Warning  
Buenos Aires, Aug. 8.

The Argentine Minister of the Interior, Senator Angel Gabriel Borlenghi, tonight warned that Opposition groups were preparing terrorist action and announced that the police had been instructed to act with the utmost urgency.—Reuter.

POP  
WHY DO GRAPES HAVE SUCH LONG NECKS? PROFESSOR?

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Finest Old Scotch  
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laxative—  
**Beecham's  
Pills**

**It's Time to Give Up!**



READER'S DIGEST\* Reported The Same Research Which Proves That Brushing Teeth Right After Eating with

### COLGATE DENTAL CREAM STOPS TOOTH DECAY BEST

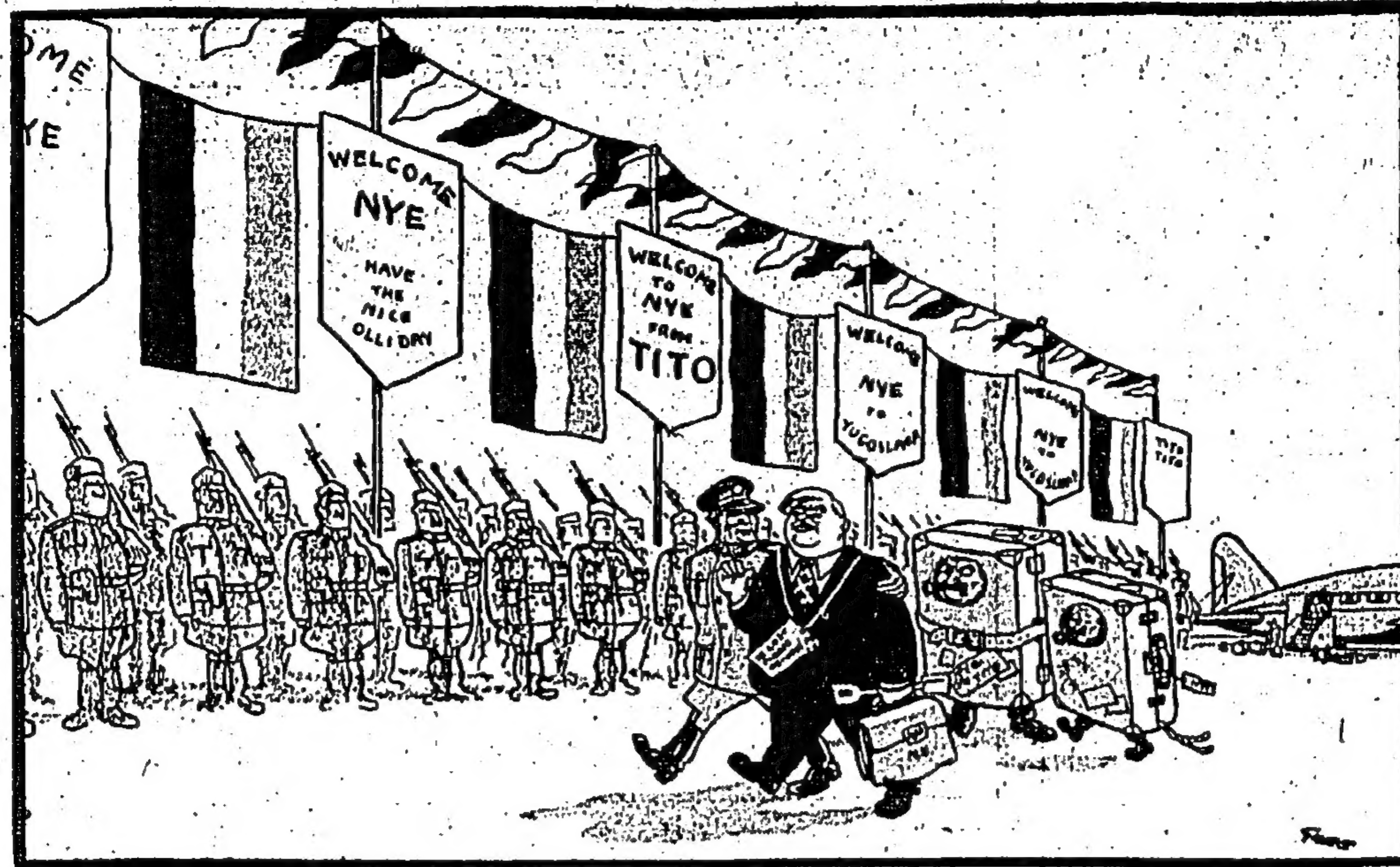
**MOST THOROUGHLY PROVED AND ACCEPTED HOME METHOD OF ORAL HYGIENE KNOWN TODAY!**

Reader's Digest recently reported the very same research which proves that the Colgate way of brushing teeth right after eating stops tooth decay best! The most thoroughly proved and accepted home method of oral hygiene known today!

More than 2 years' research showed that the Colgate way stopped more decay for more people than ever before reported in dentistry history! No other dentifrice—amalgamated or not—offers such proof—the most conclusive proof ever reported for a dentifrice of any type!

**YOU SHOULD KNOW!** Colgate's while not mentioned by name, was the one and only dentifrice used in the scientific research on tooth decay.

\*Recently reported in Reader's Digest.



"Don't look now Tito, I think we're being followed."

London Express Service

## DON IDDON'S DIARY

from  
**WASHINGTON**  
Tuesday

Washington has become less raw, more sophisticated. Today there are multitudes of pretty, well-dressed, well-groomed women everywhere in town. Most of these are Government girls—there are 200,000 females employed by the U.S. in Washington—and women outnumber men five to four in this city.

The women seem to be able to match the men when it comes to drinking, and the charge that Washington is the heaviest drinking city in America, which means the world, is unfortunately true.

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Why they booze

The reasons for the gargantuan drinking are loneliness, nerve strain, and the dreadful quality of the water that comes from the taps.

But I am here to praise Washington, not to bewail its boozing. The law-makers are sober, upright men—at least most of the time. They are certainly overworked and underpaid, and after they have voted yet another ten or a hundred millions to Europe they go back to their little flats or hotel rooms and count their own few dollars.

President Truman himself sometimes longs for the tranquillity of Missouri.

Mr. Truman has not made any dramatic news during my visit. There has been the routine Press conference with the routine, rather false questions, but that is all. I think there are too many cut-and-dried Press conferences, too many mimeographed handouts and releases in Washington.

Still I like it

EDITOR Jack Lait says: "It is the world's greatest bureaucracy, hump-backed and bow-legged under tons of laws and endless regulations—a stately concentration camp of cold monuments and hot mammals."

Myself, I like Washington and I am deeply grateful to it.

Footnote: Without Washington the Western World would be washed up.

### The hot-and-cold HQ of Europe's new Santa Claus

from the Press and the politicians.

I went to see Charles Campbell, of the British Information Services. Mr. Campbell said: "We are out of the valley of abuse. The fuss about alleged British shipments to Red China has died down. We have been more popular—we are not at the peak of our popularity, but we are moving along a plateau of good will."

Mr. Campbell likes his geographical expressions, and I report him straight.

I saw John O'Donnell, the British-baiting Washington columnist of the New York Daily News. Mr. O'Donnell, who is contemplating a trip to Europe to kick the Europeans around a little on their home ground,

A Navy commander agreed, but a Marine captain let off some abuse. I excused him, as he'd been stewing on duty in 100deg. heat out at the Pentagon (War Office) and the air-conditioning had gone wrong.

The city is crowded to the rafters with tourists, uniformed men, business men, and lobbyists, that strange breed with limitless expense accounts who are here to influence votes and snare contracts.

My friend Charles Nichols, the Canadian journalist, says of Washington: "This is where we came in—brief-cases and uniforms, just like during the war."

It is largely the same scene, but there are differences.

## MR GEORGE BORMAN JOINS THE PRINCESSES

PARIS NEWSLETTER

from Evelyn Irons

admitted to the home from a long waiting list.

In Tsarist Russia, Mr Borman owned the two great biscuit factories he inherited from his father. In Reading, he worked in a biscuit factory. "I invented several new kinds of English biscuits," he said with pride as we talked in the flagged hall of the Manor, beneath a giant oil portrait of Tsar Alexander III.

He also wrote poems in English, had four volumes published in London—at his own expense.

TSAR'S THRONE

Living in a single room in one of the villas I found Princess Anne Galitzine, still blind, blonde, and elegant, singing Mozart's Ave Verum in a powerful soprano.

AT THE THEATRE

With many Paris theatres closed, the Imperial Theatre is the only one in English to be seen in Paris, now is "The Good Old Days," at the American Summer Theatre, installed in the Vieux Colombier (Old Dovecote) Theatre in St. Germain des Pres, where the Essentialists come from.

The play, by Meyer Levin, author of the first film to be made in Palestine, has had a bad Press. It deserves it. Only about 50 people were in the theatre the night I was there and few stayed for the last act.

Even daring discussions on free love and contraceptives failed to fascinate them.

There is only one French girl in the cast. The rest of the players are Americans.

The Princess married Prince Dmitri Galitzine, former officer in the Imperial Cavalry, as her second husband 22 years ago, in Bulgaria. They lived at the Sainte Genevieve house from its inception.

Prince Dmitri, composer of religious music, died four months ago.

What solutions have these Russians for the present world crisis?

"Only war can break the Soviet hold on Russia," says the Princess.

"Not war—revolution, from inside," says Mr Borman.

Blonde, French-born Princess Antoinette Metchersky, whose mother-in-law founded the institution with Miss Paget, now runs the place.

She showed me the Tsar's red velvet throne from the Russian Embassy in Paris, treasured at the Manor.

A doctor and eight nurses look after the 30 bedridden guests. There are four Russian priests with flowing beards, Russian servants do the chores.

"People admitted here are lucky," says the princess briskly. "They have everything they want."

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## STALIN'S REPORTERS

'Mickey,' the millionaire's daughter, works with the team sending news to Moscow about life in the decadent West

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM OATIS, head of the Prague office of an American news agency, wondered if it were true that Vladimir Clementis, the former Czech Foreign Minister, had really disappeared.

He went around asking questions. That, say the Czechs, was espionage. Now they have gaoled him for 10 years.

Things are done differently in the U.S.A. On the floor of the skyscraper building in the Radio City, there is a much larger office with a larger staff, whose door is always left open so that the big picture of Stalin on the wall can beam down the corridor.

Dollar-short British, French and Dutch papers get along with five reporters at most in the United States. But not the Russians. In New York Tass has a staff of 15. And it has another bureau in Washington.

Nominally the boss of the Soviet news network in the United States is self-effacing, poker-faced Ivan Beglove, who arrived in 1944. But the man who really makes Tass work is an American—44-year-old Harry Freeman, quiet, hard-working and friendly. He worked once on America's Daily Worker and has been with Tass for 20 years.

Freeman speaks no Russian. He writes and files his despatches in English. Translation is done in Moscow.

Freeman cables or radios between 6,000 and 15,000 words to Russia each working day. His despatches lean heavily on government announcements, full texts of official speeches, financial, technical and business reports.

His chief assistant is Esther Shields, fifty-year-old wife of a Daily Worker staff member. The rest of the New York team are a publicity-shy mixture of Russians and Americans who do little, frustrating with other members of the New York Press.

To meet one of them is a depressing experience. As one of my colleagues said: "If you ask them how cold it gets in Moscow in January they have to check with head-office before they dare tell you."

In Washington the Boss of Tass operations is chunky, curly-haired Mikhail Fedorov, who, for a Russian, is almost glib. He even unbends occasionally over a vodka to such an extent that some of the newspaper crowd call him Mike.

Fedorov is living proof that for Russia book experience is not what counts in a foreign correspondent. His qualifications include a degree as an aeronautical engineer and five years in the Soviet aircraft industry.

It is Fedorov, and not the New York men, to whom American minds turn when they consider the plight of William Oatis. For while Oatis is behind bars for asking questions that all newsmen ask, Fedorov attends Mr Truman's Press conferences asking all the questions he likes and sending off to Moscow whatever his choices.

Second in command to Fedorov is a slim, pink-complexioned American of middle-age, Larry Todd, who ran the office, for years until Moscow sent Fedorov out to supplant him.

The rest of the Washington staff consists of two remarkable women — Jean Montgomery and Euphemia Virden, both Americans.

Larry Todd is now the State Department reporter with his own office in the Department's modernistic Press Room. Jean Montgomery is assigned to the Capitol, Miss Virden to general news.

Early last year, while discussing American strategic aims before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, General Marshall nodded towards red-haired Jean Montgomery, busy taking notes at the Press desk, and said: "Witness this young lady here—you don't see her type at such meetings in the Soviet Union."

The General was being gallant, Jean, though by no means unattractive, is hardly young. She is 45.

Daughter of a well-to-do architect, she has had minor government jobs at one time and for a spell worked in Wall Street.

That job folded when her broker employer went to jail for fleeing his clients. Miss Montgomery switched to Tass.

After four years in New York she moved to Washington, where today she covers debates of the legislative chambers with zeal and efficiency.

She lives with her mother who does not share her political enthusiasms. They do not discuss her work.

Smiling, tense Euphemia Virden—known as Mickey—is the daughter of an Ohio millionaire industrialist. She was a brilliant, if unconventional student at the fashionable Sarah Lawrence college.

When she joined Tass at the age of 22 there was a tutor. Her father was at that time a special assistant to the Commerce Department. There were demands that he quit—but he stayed. Mr Truman told him his faith in him was unshaken.

Non-Russian toilers in the Russian fold deny to a man or woman that they are Communists. The reply is always the same—"We are not allowed to belong to any political party. It's a rule of the office."

No dollar famine seems to embarrass the operations of Tass. Observers who know American rents and who can compute the cable and radio tolls estimate that Tass costs Stalin not less than \$100,000 a year. And this takes no account of the satellite reporters—the Poles, for instance, known around the UNO press room as "The demi-Tassies."

(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)

ONE G.B.

In the British Bank near the Madeleine they are saying few tourists than last year are coming to change travellers' cheques. On a 20-mile trip from Paris I saw only one car with a GB plate.

You might therefore think that fewer Britons are coming to France this season. Not so. According to the French Communist-General of Tourism, there are many more. Estimated total for the season is 800,000 to 900,000, against 870,000 last year. They have totted up the numbers of English people going to the Riviera: 30,287 in the first six months of this year. In 1950 at the same period the total was 29,930.

Solution of the paradox—many Britons are avoiding Paris and going direct to the resorts. Paris is too expensive.

LOVE — AND GARLIC

QUOTE of the week for tourists sensitive to Paris smells: "People say garlic discourages love. But this is not true. Garlic will never keep a woman away from a man—if he has money." (Said by Paris' best-known sex expert, a Frenchman.)

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SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 9th Aug.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 10th Aug.
"YOHOW"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 11th Aug.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Djakarta, (Cheribon?), Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	5 p.m. 13th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	10 a.m. 16th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung	5 p.m. 15th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Keelung	5 p.m. 17th Aug.
"COULIS"	Singapore, Penang & Port Swettenham	10 a.m. 10th Aug.
"ANSIUN"	Singapore, Penang & Port Swettenham	5 p.m. 20th Aug.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG"	Tientsin	8 p.m. 9th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Singapore	10 a.m. 10th Aug.
"FENGTIEN"	Port Swettenham	7 a.m. 10th Aug.
"FOOHOOW"	Djakarta & Bintan	9 a.m. 11th Aug.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 14th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	15th Aug.
"FUKIEN"	Djakarta & Bintan	18th Aug.

## A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGTE"	Kobe & Yokohama	13/14th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore & Melbourne	19th Aug.
"CHANGSHA"	Singapore & Melbourne	20th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Singapore & Melbourne	2nd Sept.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	7 a.m. 10th Aug.
"TAIYUAN"	Kobe	15th Aug.
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	16th Aug.
"CHANGTE"	Japan	30th Aug.

## BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
"AENEAS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	9th Aug.
"AUTOMEDON"	London & Holland	23rd Aug.
"AGAPENOR"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Aug.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Sept.
"MARON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Sept.

## Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	From	Arrives Hong Kong
"AENEAS"	Liverpool	15th Aug.
"AUTOMEDON"	do	16th Aug.
"AGAPENOR"	do	28th Aug.
"MARON"	do	4th Sept.
"BELLEROPHON"	do	8th Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	13th Aug.	17th Aug.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Aug.	16th Sept.
"CYCLOPS"	20th Aug.	29th Sept.
"AUTOLYCUS"	4th Sept.	5th Oct.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.  
R. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.  
\* Unscheduled.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

## DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC &amp; PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"DONA AURORA"	29th Aug.
"MENESTHEUS"	14th Sept.

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Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Singapore/Bangkok (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 6.10 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Haiphong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.00 p.m. Fri.	

All the above subject to alteration without notice.  
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I. CONNAUGHT RD. C. Tel. 30331/8  
BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

## BENGLINE

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENALDER"	U.K. via Singapore	11th Aug.
"BENMHOR"	do	12th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	do	on or abt. 24th Aug.
"BENVANNOCH"	do	18th Sept.
"BENAVON"	do	23rd Sept.

## SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENALDER"	Kobe & Yokohama	13th Aug.
"BENNEVIS"	Avonmouth, London & Middlesbrough	20th Aug.
"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	8th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	23rd Sept.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan, Aden, & Port Said.  
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WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of cargo exported from Hong Kong and South China, compiled by the Surveyors, \$15 from the "S. C. M. Post".

## NOTICE

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 60 cents per share less tax has been declared in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1951.

This dividend will be payable on or after Monday, 27th August, 1951, at the Registered Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

Notice is hereby also given that the Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 13th day of August to the 27th day of August, 1951, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
E. H. RAWINGS,  
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1951.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "AGAPENOR"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed at H.K. Wharf between 10 a.m. and noon on August 9 and 10, 1951, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents

Hongkong, August 8, 1951.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/s "DONA ALICIA"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at H.K. Wharf from 10 a.m. on August 9 and 10, 1951, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents

Hongkong, August 8, 1951.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

## CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's m.v. "LA MAURELLAIS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 14 a.m. on Tuesday, 14th August, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer to attend when damaged goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 10th August, 1951, or they will not be recognized.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the under-

signed on or before 3rd September, 1951, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 8th August, 1951.

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# ACHESON ON ASIAN AID PLAN

Washington, Aug. 8. The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said today the suggested cuts of \$50,000,000 from the proposed economic aid programme for Southeast Asia would make more difficult and delay economic recovery in the Philippines.

He continued, "Moreover, the military assistance which we are providing to assist in eliminating the Communist guerrilla threat will prove useless in the long run, if conditions which have given rise to and nourished the Huk movement are permitted to continue."

Mr. Acheson wrote a letter to Chairman James P. Richards of the House Foreign Affairs Committee urging approval of the full \$8,500,000,000 foreign-aid programme.

Chairman Richards has proposed a \$700,000,000 reduction, comprising a \$550,000,000 reduction for Europe and \$150,000,000 for Asiatic nations.

Mr. Acheson said any reduction in the proposed foreign aid programme would "run counter to our national interests... and seriously endanger the success of our efforts to build strength in Europe and Asia."

The State Secretary said the Southeast Asia cut, if made by the Congress, would have to be made in programmes for one or all of Formosa, the Philippines, Indo-China or India.

If reductions were made in the programme for Formosa, Mr. Acheson continued, it would be impossible "to make these people relatively secure in the event of a Chinese Communist invasion." The U.S. failure to fulfill its economic aid programme in Formosa would mean that Formosa would be unable to produce the basic support required by the military forces.

He said, "In Indo-China, much of the country is a theatre of active military operations and on the outcome of these operations may hang the fate of free Asia." He added that the struggle will "be a long one even with our assistance."

Mentioning India, he said its continued freedom from Soviet control is obviously a matter of great moment to the rest of the free nations.—United Press.

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S.S. "CANTON"	20th September	22nd October

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang &amp; Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives London
S.S. "CARTHAGE"	31st August	1st October
S.S. "CORFU"	28th September	29th October
S.S. "CANTON"	26th October	26th November

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said &amp; London.

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Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
S.S. "SHILLONG"	20th September	London & Continent
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S.S. "SHILLONG"	2nd September	London & Continent

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These ships have refrigerated cargo space.

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N. S. "OBRA"	due 12th Aug. sails 14th Aug.	from Japan for "Singapore, Colombo, Bomba & Karachi"
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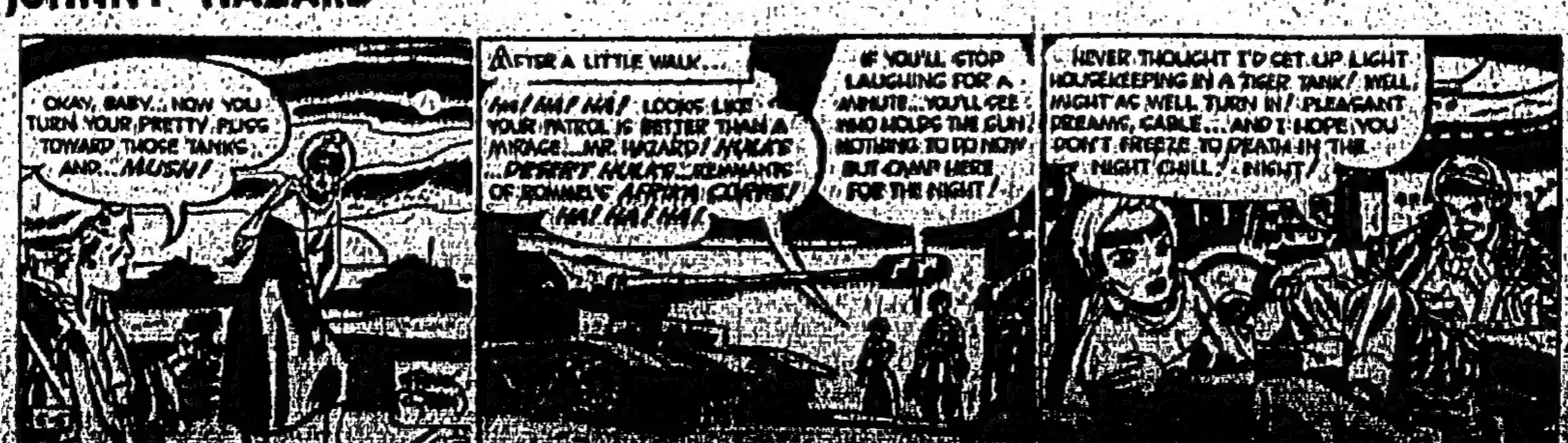
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# Revolutionary Atom Device To Be Tested

Arco, Idaho, Aug. 8. The Atomic Energy Commission said today it will begin tests soon with its breeder reactor, revolutionary atomic furnace built to produce more fissionable material than it consumes.

The breeder reactor is only one phase of the \$43,000,000 research programme at this unique testing station, former Navy gun-proving ground, which covers 430,000 acres of the Eastern Idaho desert.

The construction of the breeder reactor has been completed. The AEC said and tests will start in a week. Experiments will take several weeks. When they are finished, scientists will know whether they have been successful in building the first reactor to produce more atomic "raw material" than it consumes and, at the same time, produce electric power.

If the \$3,300,000 reactor works, it will increase potentially the United States supply of working atomic fuel. American scientists said this would ease the uranium supply shortage.

Another experimental reactor here is the \$2,000,000 prototype submarine reactor, built by the Manhattan Project. This reactor is designed to generate "great quantities of heat" which could be converted to power. The reactor is the first experimental one to be built for the Navy. It is the first of a series of reactors which will be built for the Navy.







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# CHINA MAIL

Quality means so much

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1951

## YUGOSLAVIA OUT TO CAPTURE TOURIST TRADE

Belgrade, Aug. 8.

Communist Yugoslavia has started an all-out drive to attract more foreign tourists to her shores.

Having now firmly abandoned her earlier Soviet-inspired suspicions of the West, she hopes next year to open her doors still wider to its tourists.

Special rates giving them a 70 per cent reduction on board, lodging and transport prices; courtesy courses for Customs and other Yugoslav officials; many of them tough ex-partisan fighters; regular inspections of tourist premises to ensure hygiene; daily shaving parades for waiters — these are some of the ways in which the authorities are trying to make holiday conditions here competitive with those in Western Europe.

Considering this country's great variety of scenery, climate and local atmosphere, many people believe that if the present standard of service and accommodation is raised, Yugoslavia has a good chance of one day becoming one of the most popular holiday countries in Europe.

M. Milan Aph, fair-haired Slovene Director of the Federal Committee for Tourism, told Reuters' correspondent, Ronald Preston, that 1951 was a "test year" in this respect.

"It is the first year that the door has really been opened and tourists who have come here so far have on the whole been satisfied with conditions in Yugoslavia," he said.

The trouble is, he said, that too few people abroad knew about the holiday possibilities of this country.

Ignorance in some cases is such, he said, that one American travel office actually sent a letter to its Yugoslav opposite number, Futnik, asking whether a Soviet visa was required for travel in Yugoslavia.

M. Aph added that next year advertising abroad for holidays in Yugoslavia would be stepped up. Material for this purpose would be sent to foreign travel agencies before the winter.

### 1951 VISITORS

Altogether between 15,000 and 20,000 foreign tourists are expected to visit Yugoslavia this season, of which about 1,000 had come and gone by the end of June. They are expected to bring to this country over 100 million dinars worth of badly needed foreign exchange.

M. Aph said that he hoped that next year would see 50,000 tourists visiting this country and that, eventually, when existing resources had been improved and fully utilized, three or four times that number would come.

The present figure was between 20,000 and 30,000 tourists a year—mostly Czechs and Hungarians.

The largest number of visitors this year is expected to come from Austria and the Free Territory of Trieste. Next comes Britain, with about 1,500 to 2,000, the United States between 400 to 800, France, Holland, Belgium, Western Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

Five complete hotels have been reserved for Austrian tourists on the Dalmatian coast for the whole season, lasting from May to October.

The Cominform countries permit no tourists to visit Yugoslavia.

Round tours by motor coach from foreign countries and visits by American and other luxury liners on cruises are being permitted for the first time this year.

The first bus trip from France, in the middle of June, turned out to be adventurous. The bus acquired six flat tyres, while trying to negotiate some of the rougher roads in South Serbia on its way from Belgrade to the Dalmatian coast.

**CRITICISM**  
M. Aph freely admitted that although a few tourists have been "enthusiastic" about the holidays here, there has also been plenty of justified criticism about the way some of the hotels and other tourist institutions are being run.

Such criticism, he said, is very welcome because it helps the authorities to put things right.

For the sharp fall in catering and accommodation standards which occurred after the war, M. Aph blamed the policy pursued by the Government up to about 18 months ago, of copying "Soviet bureaucratic methods."

He said that he thought things would be rapidly looking

up now that such methods had been abandoned and the competitive spirit was reintroduced into the nation's economy.

Under Marshal Tito's "new look" Communism, hotels and other economic enterprises, owned and run by the people who staff them, compete with each other on the open market.

Profit-sharing ensures that staffs have a direct interest in increasing efficiency.

**EXCHANGE REFORM**  
Another reform, shortly to be introduced is that hotels will be able to retain up to 40 per cent of the foreign exchange they make for purchases abroad to improve their own amenities.

Instead of handing the whole over to a central Government pool as hitherto.

This should make a great difference in a country where there is a chronic shortage of things like refrigerators, hotel fittings, electric lamps, cutlery, foreign drinks and other things needed by a tourist industry.

Other improvements planned include the repair of roads which, with the exception of the new Belgrade-Zagreb highway, are generally poor, an increase in the number of petrol pumps and garages at present very few and far between, and opening up hotels in remote places which have some special attraction, such as trout fishing.—Reuters.

## Imported Without A Licence

A cook working on board the ss An Shun was fined \$50 by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning for importing Japanese goods without a licence and another \$300 for importing controlled goods without a permit.

The defendant, Ng Kwai-chow, of 12, Central Street, third floor, was arrested by Revenue Officers who found nine rolls of Japanese cloth, 275 pieces of hand taps, and 66 pieces of bicycle hubs in a store room on board the vessel during a routine search.

Revenue Insp. L. Millington said a licence would not have been granted for the hand taps as they were under import control.

Mr Alfred Y. Hon who pleaded guilty on behalf of defendant said his client was not a smuggler but a poor seaman who tried to make some extra money.

The hand taps were ordered to be confiscated, while the rest of the goods were returned to defendant.

## REDS ARREST OFFICIAL

Chang Chi-kung, Assistant Station-master of the South China Transportation Company, an affiliated organisation of the Kwangtung Provincial Department of Commerce and Industry, was arrested by the Police in Canton recently, according to a Chinese Press report.

The report said that Chang was detained for misappropriation of public funds, corruption and smuggling.

It is alleged that Chang, in league with the chief stewardess of the station and a member of the staff had misappropriated freight dues and cooie hire amounting to over \$100,000.

## A Red Reads About Herself



A North Korean army woman is serious-faced as she reads about herself in a United States magazine given her by one of the UN newsmen who entered Kaesong by one of the recent truce meetings. — AP Picture.

## Leader Of Bonn Delegation Discusses New Trade Pact

"The trade agreement signed in Tokyo a week ago, between the Bonn Government and Japan covers an exchange of goods both ways amounting to a total of US \$60 millions," Dr Walter Hess, head of the West German trade delegation, told the China Mail this morning.

Pending official publication of the full text of the agreement, Dr Hess said that he could not disclose the exact contents of it at this time.

The agreement was signed on August 2, to be retroactive as of June 30, 1951 extending for 12 months.

He further revealed that the agreement provides for the shipment of goods by the two signatory countries to the amount of US\$30 millions each way. Among other items, West Germany is to receive fish and whale oil and textile products from Japan while the latter will be supplied with heavy machinery, chemicals and fertilisers by the Germans.

The agreement, though signed through SCAP, would automatically continue to be in force within the period specified between West Germany and Japan after the Japanese peace treaty is signed, Dr Hess said.

### HONGKONG TRADE

The German trade delegation left Germany at the end of last May specifically to reach an agreement with Japan, although informal talks were conducted with the Philippine Government a few days ago, and a similar exchange of views will be held at Bangkok and Rangoon before the delegation returns to Bonn at the end of this month.

"As far as I know, we are still shipping goods to Hongkong and I don't know of any restriction being imposed," said Dr Hess in reply to a question concerning the possibility of an embargo against the Colony.

Dr Hess explained that he had been away from Germany for two and a half months and that he was not up-to-date on current developments. He added that he expected the Bonn Government would sooner or later fall in line with trade policies governed by the United Nations.

Other members of the delegation include Messrs Kurt Daniel, Hans Mandel, Hans Musa and Miss Gilda Seiffert, secretary.

Dr Walter Hess is with the Economic Section of the West German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The group arrived from Manila by PAL yesterday and is scheduled to depart for Bangkok by PAA this afternoon.

A hand grenade and two rounds of ammunition surrendered by a Chinese to the Police at Mongkok, Police Station on August 4, were confiscated by Mr. Winter at Kowloon this morning, upon an application by Insp. H.B. Brown.

Eighteen bamboo poles, two iron bars and a iron cargo hook were seized by Police at the spot.

## UN Patrol Enters Pyongyang Unopposed

City Abandoned By Reds

Eighth Army HQ., Aug. 9.

A strong United Nations patrol thrust northward into Pyongyang, apex city of the Communists' cracked iron triangle on Wednesday and withdrew without meeting any resistance.

It was the first time in two or three weeks that the Allies had entered the once potent city, and the light resistance indicated that the Reds had decided to abandon Pyongyang.

The UN action began at 4 a.m. and they advanced into Pyongyang at 9.50 without observing any enemy soldiers. United Nations elements patrolled and screened the city for about two hours again with no enemy contact.

## Plaintiff Held Up In Canton

When a possession claim came before Mr Justice Scholes in the Supreme Court this morning it had to be adjourned owing to the inability of the plaintiff to obtain an exit permit from the authorities to leave Canton.

Plaintiff was Chan Tak-po, trading as the White Rose Hair Dressing Company, of 8, Fuk Tai Street, and the defendant was Cheng Chun, represented by Mr B. N. Cooper.

The plaintiff, in his claim, asserted that he was the lawful tenant of 76, Third Street, ground floor; that on February 2 this year he was wrongfully turned out by the defendant who still wrongfully retained possession of the premises.

Plaintiff claimed possession of the premises, damages limited to \$5,000 and costs of the action.

Appearing for the plaintiff, Mr A. S. Ross said that he had been instructed to apply for an adjournment as the plaintiff was in Canton and was unable to leave for a while. Plaintiff, he said, had expected to be here several weeks ago but the authorities in Canton would not grant him an exit permit. Mr Ross produced a letter to this effect.

Mr Cooper said he had no objection to an adjournment provided that costs were awarded for his client.

His Lordship said that in the circumstances there must be an adjournment and he fixed a hearing for February 12, 1952, at 10 a.m. He added that the case had been before him previously in a different form.

## PRISON FOR DESERTER

Pleading guilty to two counts of desertion from the Hongkong Police Force and failing to deliver up a warrant card issued to him in connection with his employment, Cheung Kwong, ex-PC2014, was sentenced to six months by Mr Latimer at Central this morning.

Insp. Andrews, prosecuting, said defendant, who was a Police constable serving in the Western Police Station, deserted from the Force on July 7 last year. He left behind him his uniforms but took with him his warrant card.

On August 7, this year, defendant was arrested by the Police at Kam Tin, New Territories. He said he had returned to the Colony from Canton. He said he deserted because his wife was being detained by the Communist authorities in Canton, being an urgent matter, he did not ask for leave.

The prosecution pointed out to the Court that the Police were generous to their employees and it was merely a matter of a few hours for defendant to complete the procedure for obtaining leave.

Insp. Andrews said defendant had been with the Police for about 10 months.

**INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION**  
The correct answer to the question "What is the capital of the United States?" is Washington, D.C.

Another UN unit, working in conjunction with the Pyongyang patrol, advanced to an area west of Pyongyang. The unit screened the area and secured a road leading to the apex city. The second unit also met no Communist fire.

West of Chorwon, western base of the iron triangle, an enemy squad probed the Allied position, but was repulsed after a 15-minute fight.

A short time later, however, a second Red squad attacked a UN unit from the northwest and northeast. Despite the heavy amount of small arms and automatic weapons fire used by the Communists, the second attack was also repulsed. The Reds supported the two probing attacks with 150 rounds of 82- and 120-mm mortar fire.

**HEAVY FIRE**  
In the same area west of Chorwon, an undetermined number of enemy snatched on a high hill fired on a UN patrol with a heavy volume of small arms and machinegun fire from 8.25 to 11.40 a.m. The Communist unit was observed marshalling on the top of the hill for an attack on the Allies below. The friendly elements withdrew before the Reds could complete their attack preparations.

Two enemy companies, north-northeast of Yanggu, poured down a curtain of small arms, machinegun and mortar fire on a UN patrol. The fire fight continued for more than three hours when the Reds in large numbers drove down the hill toward the Allies. The UN unit withdrew quickly and directed in a heavy concentrated barrage from Allied artillery.

Heavy rains across the front made a muddy mass out of most of the roads, and prevented any armoured patrols during the day. The swollen rivers and cloudy skies hampered the Allied ground patrols.—United Press.

## MAIDENS' FESTIVAL

Today is the seventh day of the seventh moon in the Chinese lunar calendar, the day of the Maidens' Festival. It commemorates the ancient legend of the mythological princess who neglected her household duties after she married her cowardly lover and, as punishment by her father, was only allowed to meet him one day in every year.

In Chinese homes where the old traditions and customs are still respected, celebrations are held last night with feasting and offerings to the mythological lovers. It is strictly a festival for young unmarried girls, to whom customary presents of cosmetics and personal apparel are made.

The festival actually has its basis in astronomy. The lunar calendar date marks the yearly apparent change of position of certain stars as observed by the ancients and handed down the centuries in the form of the legend.

Next Thursday, the 14th day of the seventh moon in the Lunar Calendar is the Chinese Spirit Festival which will be observed by superstitious Chinese in ancestral worship.

**Early Morning Rainfall**  
Although it rained very heavily over short intervals early this morning, the total rainfall registered at the Royal Observatory between midnight and 11 a.m. was only 1.09 inches.

This brought the aggregate since January 1 to 72.18 inches compared with an average of 57.17 inches.

## Living Language

Why we say, O.K.

A great many words good in any language started in the frontier days of the U.S. "O.K." means "all's well" all over the world, even in China. It began with the Redskins. An Indian chief, "Old Keokuk," is said to have signed all his treaties "O.K." And in Choctaw "okeh" means "so be it."

## THERE'S A LOT IN A NAME

Claiming that he was the real Fok Man and that the Fok Man, who was sent to prison for three months a week ago in lieu of fines, was his elder brother, a Chinese owner of passenger junk A155V, was fined \$85 by Mr W. Sprague at the Marine Court this morning for conveying prostitutes in the harbour.

Defendant was arrested last night while rowing five young women to a steamer at Buoy 48 in the same boat with which his brother had committed a similar offence.

The elder Fok Man when charged on August 1 denied that he had a previous conviction for a similar offence but retracted his denial the next day when finger-print evidence was produced.

Asked by the Magistrate whether he knew his brother was in gaol, defendant replied that he knew and that he was trying to earn enough money to pay his brother's release.

"Be careful, you only appeared here less than three months ago," was the warning given by the Magistrate to a 25-year-old woman, Cheung Yew-hon, mistress of passenger boat A321V, when he fined her \$120 for a similar offence. Cheung was taken into custody as she was leaving a steamer with five women who admitted to the Police that they were prostitutes. She had one previous conviction for which she was fined \$75 last May.

### CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

- Answers  
1. John Adams in 1800. 2. It is the fourth greatest oil-producing country in the world, and the California coast. 3. Along the Gulf of Mexico and the California coast. 4. Ammunition. 5. (1) The Pyramids of Egypt. 2. The tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria. 3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4. The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. 5. The Colosseum at Rhodes. 6. The Ivory and Gold Statue of Jupiter Olympian. 7. The Pharaoh at Alexandria, built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt. 8. London.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"We're getting along wonderfully with your family—why visit them and spoil it all!"

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